THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published contenday and Saturday, at \$4 per amount for one copy; 4

THE WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country contains, will be published every Saturday morning at the fol-saine prices: For one copy, 42 per annum; three copies for \$5., five place for \$8.; ben copies for \$15; twenty copies, send to one middress; 5. Subscriptions may commonce at any time.

#### NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and deding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesgroom on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Marray atreet, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of waredones from, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fre and burgiar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be bad its constructing safes for private families to match with other farmituse, for the security of plate and jewelry.

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DEPARTMENT COLUMNA COLLIGIE, Washington, D. The thirty seventh annual course of bectures will commence in this stitution on the 18th of October next, and continue until the 1st o

THOMAS MILLER, M. D., THOMAS MILLER, 3, 17,
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During the winter session clinical lectures are delivered by the Prefessors of the Practice of Medicino and of Sargery, and operations performed before the class. During the remaining period of the year the clinical lectures are delivered by the other professors. Until the commencement of the approaching course these lectures will be delivered daily, commencing at 4½, p. m. Students residing in the city are admitted to the above lectures free of charge. Persons from a distance who wish to become resident students must address the Curator, who will inform them of the terms, and register their names for vacancies.

Aug 19—2axtistnoy. Aug 19-2awtlstNov

RICH SCHEMES FOR SEPTEMBER, 1858.—
To be drawn under the Superintendence of Commissioners appoints the Commissioners appoints the Commissioners.

\$35,500 | 1 prize of. 12,500 | 1 do 7,500 | 1 do 6,000 | 50 prizes of. 5,000 | 50 do 4,500 | 111 do &c., &c., &c. Tickets \$10—halves \$5—quarters \$2 50 Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets ....

Do do 25 hafr do ....

Do do 25 quarter do ....

\$50,000;—Lottery for the Benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE, Class Q, for 1858. To be drawn at WILMINGTON, DEL., on Saturday, SETEMBER 26, 1858. 78 No. Lottery—12 Drawn Hallots.—MAGNIFICENT SCHEME.

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, Wilmington, Delaware RADY'S GALLERY, 352 Pennsylvania avenue,

month.

An efficient corps of artists will be constantly in attendance to execute photographs and ambrotypes in the best possible manner.

Prices ranging from one dellar upwards.

The collection of periests of distinguished men at this gallery is the largest in the world, and is open for public inspection every day (Suntante Manner).

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Net assets February 1, 1858, \$4,685,905.95. Secured in State conds and mortgages of first class. Frederick S. Winston, president, Isaao Abbott, secretary, A. Y. P. Garnott, M. D., examining physician, 465 Ninth street,

A. J. T. Garacot, a. D. examining physician, see State arcele.

Pamphicia and further information may be obtained at the office

CHARLES DE SELLEN, Agent,

No. 507 Seventh street, June 22—d6m\* TURTLES! TURTLES!! TURTLES!!! AT LLOYD'S AT LLOYD'S

NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT, NATIONAL RESTAURANT Southeast corner of 7th and E streets.

Served up in Soup and Steaks every day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

As Orders from families promptly attended to -63

Served laye tiesen Turtles always on hand -63

July 16-cotf WASHINGTON INSURANCE COMPANY.

Copital \$200,000! STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE. The only company in Washington having such a clause in its char-Risks on buildings, merchandise, furniture, &c., taken at the lowest

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Besides the actual capital of the company, the individual liability chance of the charter renders the private fortune of each stockholder ole for losses.

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June 27—19

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LAND, COLLECTING, AND INSURANCE AGENTS,

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Enter lands with land warrants or cash, or on time, and loan money
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THE COLUMBIAN COLLEGE, Washington, D.C. The next session of this institution will commence on Wednes, the twenty-nints (29th) of September. Applicants for admission be examined on the Monday and Tuesday before the opening of

the assion.

The Preparatory Department of the Columbias College will commence its next session on Wednesday, the sighth (8th) of September.

Apply to

R. H. GILLET, Counsellor at Law, has removed to his office to his residence in Franklin Row, corner of R and Turkey's harvets. He will continue to devote his attention principal-tic 28-att

SCHOOL BOOKS.—SCHOOL BOOKS.—All the

For sale at the lowest prike by

ULANCHARD & MOHUN,

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# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

### WASHINGTON CITY, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1858.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce ] U. S. STEAM-FRIGATE POWHATAN.

might as well be in the Tagus.

The following is a complete enumeration of the shipsof-war now in the Chinese seas, with the total number of

guns they carry!
England has 52 ships, of which 37 are steamers, ca

The French send 14 ships, carrying 173 guns; number

The Portuguese have a lorcha of 6 guns, and a brig of

100 guns and 1,500 men.

The whole number of guns carried by all the ships of these different nations is about 1,200; whole complement of men, about 10,000.

Since my last communication I have seen the arms

Also, connect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia,

Nashville,

and New Orleans.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the couthern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the boats, fool of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINIX.

Ticket Agent. REAT CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE!—F, HADngents for the Managers of the State of North Carolina Lotterion, so
licit orders in the following epicendia schemes:

32,356 prizes amounding to.

Whole Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5.

THE PACKAGE SYSTEM.

Speculators, by adopting this system, precare their tickets at about one half the cest, thus—a puckage of 26 whole tickets in the above magnificent scheme would cost, at the very lowest rate they could be delivered, \$200; but the package, having all the 78 numbers put in the whoch, has, of course, all that are drawn, which are the prizes. These prizes must yield at least \$1.30, and may produce the four first capitals, so that we can contract to send—

A certificate of 23 whole tickets for.

\$120.00

do 25 quarters for 32 50

do 26 eighths for 16 25

\$25,000 10,000 2,000 1,500 1,400 1,150 70,600 2,500 2,500 2,500 15,000 2,500 16,000 3,100 1,500 1,500 2,500 1,500 2,500 1,500

| Whole tickets, \$5. |
| gg | In this scheme a package of 25 whole tickets would cost \$125, out, as they must draw at least \$65, whole tickets for ... \$60, 00 |
| do 25 balves for ... 30, 00 |
| do 25 quarters for ... 13, 00 |

Orders for tickets must contain each or draft for the quantity required. Bulls on all solvent banks in the United States and Canada received at par.

Circulars containing full explanation sent with tickets.

The same Lottery draws every Wednesday, tickets \$5; and every Statestay, tickets \$16, throughout the year.

Address all orders to

F. Hadden & Co.,
Jersey City, N. J.

Sept 18—Wicet 20

LYTENSION OF THE "NEW BOOK STORE."—
FRANKIN PHILP respectfully informs his friends and the public that extensive alterations and improvements in the construction of the store are now completed. In addition to starge and recently-selected stock of first-class stationery, American and European books, he has established a fine art gallery, (at the rear of the store,) where will be found the latest novelins in art, and all the correlationes of a public reading room, the leading European journal being regularly received.

F. Philp having correspondents in most of the European cities is judjaced to execute foreign orders on most advantageous terms, and, from long expurience on England and America, feels confident in the satisfactory execution of all orders intrusted to his care.

\*\*RANKIN PHILP,\*\*
Bookseller and Stationer,
Aug 8—it

632 Penn, av., between 9th and 10th streets.

Mouth of the Pei-Ho, June 21, 1858. At no period since Europe held intercourse with China has she sent such an imposing military array into these waters. Vasco de Gama, the bold Portuguese navigator, sailing with three vessels, reached Macao in 1598, with a sailing with three vessels, reached Macao in 1598, with a single ship, and that in a greatly damaged condition. 260 years have clapsed, and the Chinese seas bristle with the men-of-war of the same Europe! It is a touching illustration of the changes of national fortune that Portugal, which opened these seas, and was once so respectable a naval power, is now represented here in this "Congress" of men-of-war by only two vessels, one carrying 6 guns and the other 20! and for all practical purposes these might as well be in the Tagus.

England has 52 ships, of which 37 are steamers, carrying 851 guns, with a complement of 5,651 men. The Calcutta, carrying 84 guns and 720 men, is the flag-ship, and is anchored near the Powhatan. Rear Admiral Sir M. Seymour commands the fleet, a gentleman of whom all speak in terms of high commendation, both in regard to talent and humanity. A number of the scions of English nobifity are also in command of ships, as Sir Robert McClure; Kt.; Hon. Kirk Stowart; Hon. Arthur S. Cochrane, and Sir Hendrick Nicholson, Bart. Of these ships, 19 are steam gun-boats, carrying 2, 3, and 4 guns each, being adapted to the rivers of China, which larger vessels, from the shallowness of the water, cannot ascend.

of men not given. The largest are the Audacieuse and Nemesis, each carrying 50 guns. Six are steamers. Rear-Admiral R. de Genouilly commands the fleet.

The Portuguese have a lorcha of 6 guns, and a brig of 20 guns.

The Dutch have one steamer of 18 guns.

The Russians have one steamer of 6 guns.

The United States have the Minnesota, the Powhatan, the Mississippl, and the Germantown, under the command of Commodore Tataall. Of these all but the Germantown are steam-frigates, carrying in the whole about 100 guns and 1,500 men.

The whole number of guns carried by all the ships of

used by the Chinese in the fight at the storming of the forts at the mouth of the Pei-Ho, of which I gave your readers a short account, excepting the cannon, which could not be easily removed. The first sight of them readers a short account, excepting the cannon, which could not be easily removed. The first sight of them shows the utter helplessness of this vast empire of 350,000,000 of population when it comes in contact with Europeau science and arms and discipline on the battle-field. They remind me of the scenes of my boyhood, when all the lads of my country village were armed with wooden guns, furnished with wooden locks and flints, which could snap if they could not fire. They are ignorant of the rifle, the percussion cap, and even of the flint, once used in its place. The gun is a match-lock, and of such formidable dimensions and weight as to need wheels to carry it, instead of their own shoulders. It is almost impossible to raise and level it, such is its weight; and often another man, kneeling before him who loads and fires, bears the end of the gun upon his shoulder, in the happy consciousness that if the enemy chooses to kill him instead of the soldier at the other end of the gun, he is innocent of any man's blood, and could not but be. And those matchlocks they are worthy of a place in any antiquarian museum. Almost would the old Knights Templars of Malta start up again should these matchlock guns be placed in the callers beside the sentent than the could be sold the sold the sold the callers beside the sold the sold the sold the callers beside the sold the sold the callers beside the sold the sold the sold the callers beside the sold the sold the sold the sold the sold the callers beside the sold th Almost would the old Knights Templars of Malfa start up again should these matchlock guns be placed in the gallery beside their armor. The matchlock in cumbersomeness is fairly in keeping with the barrel and stock. Some inflammable material, which is kept burning, taking the place of a flint in a common gun, and coming down like the tail of a comet when the tedious process of loading is completed. Then there is the spear, not to be used by the hand in fight, but slender and armed with a with an iron point and fired with reserve. used by the hand in fight, but slender and armed with a with an iron point, and fired with rockets. Then comes the battle-axe, not heavy, and easily wielded by the hand, but useless except in close contact, and then power-less compared with the sword and the bayonst. Their cannon are either sunk in the earth, and permanently levelled, or else mounted on carriages which provide for no elevation or depression of the guns, or else make it so slow and difficult that after all the carriage is useless. In the attack on the forts one of the steam gunboats came within range of the guns, and received several shots. Very strangely and unlike a soldier and a gentleman, as John Chinaman thought, the Englishman did not choose to remain range, and presof with a puff of steam, was out of man thought, the Englishman did not choose to remain in range, and presto f with a puff of steam, was out of the reach of their guns, though almost touching their nozzles. These Chinamen are a contradiction—a mystery, endowed with the most remarkable imitative powers, and yet in many matters without common sense and gunytion. Perhaps it may be owing to the form in which they were steriotyped thousands of years—I had almost said ages—ago, and which forbids change. But change will and must come. The Philistines, or worse than they, are upon them, pressing from the North, the than they, are upon them, pressing from the North, the East, and the West, to say nothing of the volcano with in—the virtorious rebels and the popular discontent with the present reigning Tartar dynasty. The dies inductabilis to this scaled, silent, mysterious empire has come; and, like Turkey, she must bow to her destiny. But there is no glory in such a war, not even that lowest glory which superior strength of bone and muscle gives; for a corporal's guard of well-armed Europeans could march through the length and breadth of the empire.

3,900
83,900
83,900
glory of the necessary and righteous war no one is so glory of the necessary and righteous war no one is so

War with such a race is butchery and murder. The glory of the necessary and righteous war no one is so weak or stupid as to dream of.

No new 'passages-at-arms' have occurred since my last; but I heard that the English have sent to Hong-Kong for a reinforcement of 5,000 men, intending to be ready to march upon Pekin instantly, should the Chinese commissioner attempt to deceive them, or wear out their patience by delay and evasion, or flatly refuse the conditions on which peace is offered. Still rumors from Tein Sing, a city of 700,000 inhabitants, as we are told, where all the four ambassadors are convened, give us to inderstand that prospects of peace brighten every day. Lord Elgin is said to insist on four cenditions, viz: 1st. Reimbursement for the losses of the British subjects at Canton, and for the expenses of the war. 2d. Liberty of access to Pekin through a minister when necessary. 3d. The open-Pekin through a minister when necessary. 3d. The open-ing of eight new ports. 4th. The opening of the great river Yang-tse-Kiang up to Nankin for commerce. To these the French ambassador is said to add a fifth, viz: That French missionaries, of whom some have been cruelly tor-tured and others put to death, shall be suffered to presecute tured and others put to death, shall be suffered to prosecute their work without persecuting annoyances. The opening of the Yang-tse Kiang, which gives to outer barbarians the opportunity to penetrate into the very heart of the empire, and annihilates all the sanctities which mystery has thrown around the "Flowery Kingdom of the Son of Heaven," is said to be the only point of difficulty with the Chinese commissioner, and probably that will be yielded when he sees 8,000 or 10,000 men under arms, with all the terrible instruments of European warfare, and ready to start for the sacred city of Pekin.

The Russian minister is said to have concluded a treaty

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH AND THE LONDON | THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AT SYRACUSE.

addresses."

While I have ever thought that our countrymen were rather premature in their manifestations of joy, including in calebrations, ovations, and jubilations before it was ascertained definitely whether the cable would work well, even after it had been laid, I must dissent from the conclusion of the "Times," and maintain that our coun-try is entitled to the first share of credit for ORIGINATING e Atlantic telegraph. Though there were submariae degraphs in operation from Dover to Calais, and other

into execution. But even when the company had been formed and stock taken, and they wishled to place the practicability of the enterprise beyond all doubt before making the attempt, what means were adopted for that purpose? They had recourse to the same officer of the United States navy. His services were again called into requisition, and in the summer of 1856 he was detailed from the Cosst Survey, and in the Arctic, fitted for that purpose, he repeated the line of soundings from Trinity bay to Valentia bay with improved instruments, and a similar result, and thus demonstrated the fact of the existence of this plateau, prepared by Nature and ready for the reception of the cable. That we are indebted to the energy and indomitable perseverance of an American for the successful laying of the cable it is presumed none will have the hardihood to deny. Cyrus W. Fleld persevered in the attempt, and after mishaps and fallures emough to induce sity one of less energy and perseverance than himself to abandon the enterprise in despair, he faulty had the attisfaction of seeing his efforts crowned with sidecess. The "Times," ignoring these facts entirely, lavishes its praises on the operatives that worked the machinery for paying out the cable, the "working bees of the hive," "the great cable layers," who really acted the same part in completing the Atlantic telegraph that the officers sy for paying out the cable, the "working bees of the hive," "the great calle layers," who really acted the same part in completing the Atlantic telegraph that the officers and crews of Columbus's ships acted in discovering America. According to the argument of the Times, the laborers that dig the holes and set up the posts for a line of telegraph on land are entitled to much more credit and have a far better claim to be esteemed public benefactors than a Franklin that first proves the identity of electricity with the lightnings of heaven, a Honry that first investigates the principles of electro-magnetism, or a Morse that first invents the machine to apply those great principles to practical utility. If the philosopher that investigates the principles of science in his laboratory and then gives the result of his experiments to the world. that investigates the principles of science in a atomacy and then gives the result of his experiments to the world, should be equally estecified, with the mechanic that avails himself of the philosopher's researches and applies these principles to the construction of machinery; if the name of Columbus deserves to be remembered and honored as much as the men (long since forgotten) that acted under much as the men (long since forgotten) that acted under his guidance and direction, then are American philoso-phers, American inventors, and especially an officer of the American navy, entitled to share the honor of the success-ful completion of the Atlantic telegraph. If Ulysses could say of himself with propriety, after having aided the Greeks before the walls of Troy, with the wisdom of his counset till victory had crowned their efforts with suc-cess. Personatum vic. turn vinet inascopials, was we not see cess, Pergamium vici, cam vinci posseccëgi, may we not say with equal propriety a Berryman Inid the Atlantic cable.

FURTHER INTELLIGENCE FROM SALT LAKE

geance of his own people, who, it seems, have at last opened their eyes to his outrageous impostures. This, it will be remembered, is in confirmation of former reports given by us, and is doubtless true. The prophet has at last been stripped of his veil, and the fout Mokanna stands before his followers with his hideous features re-

by the rampant enemies of the President and his policy. We can all but be thankful that Mr. Buchanan did not precipitate the army into a bloody contest which would have certainly resulted in the loss of the lives of thousands of those who, the event has proven, were misguided and deceived. Let those who were so loud and indecorous in their denunciations of the humane policy of Mr. Buchanan repent of their folly and wickedness, and now, even though it be late, pay a proper tribute to the wisdom and humanity of the President, by which the shedding of blood of the thousands of innocent men, women, and children, and the unspeakable horrors of a civil war, have been avoided.

Mr. Chausse states that one company of troops had left Bridger for Oregon, and that others would move in that direction soon. He noticed other troops going into the valley. He states that he had no trouble with the Indians, and saw none that were hostile.

Mr. Chausse confirms the reports of the South Platte gold mines. He saw several traders and mountaineers who had been in the mines. They report that gold is found there, and had many specimens in their possession.

TWO CENTS.

(From the New York Journal of Coun The proceedings of the democratic State convention which closed its session at Syracuse on Thursday last form an important part of the current political events, and will exercise a large degree of influence, not only in the present campaign, but upon the presidential election in 1860. However the democratic party may have been weakened, and its unity and power destroyed for the time being, by dissensions in its own ranks, it companies and must ever considering the maintaining its mands, and must ever confirmed, while maintaining it-national organization, the attention and respect of th-country at large, and is always, when united in suppor of a ticket, a powerful antagonist to any conflicting political organization.

The late convention assembled under circumstance

which rendered its action unusually important, and directed to its proceedings the thoughtful attention of all men who take any interest in public affairs. The attempt at a union or coalition between the two opposition parties had signally failed. The democrats, on the contrary, had but one organization, thus presenting a united front at a time when union gave promise of victory.

front at a time when union gave promise of victory.

There was no apparent disagreement in principle in the democratic ranks, and to an impartial observer there appeared no obstacle in the way of a harmonious convention, and substantial success at the polls.

But the meeting of the convention disclosed a state of facts which were to have an important bearing upon its proceedings, and which required the exercise of a large measure of discretion, firmness, and judgment to carry it to a successful termination. The feeling growing out of former political divisions had been in some degree revived, and in several constants. to a successful termination. The feeling growing out of former political divisions had been in some degree revived, and in several counties contestants appeared for the seats to which those counties were entitled in the convention. The contests in New York and Kings were most important, because of the large number of seats dependent upon their decision, and the wide circulation which had been given to the facts attending the contests in those localities.

The preliminary proceedings, disclosed a large recovery

in those localities.

The preliminary proceedings disclosed a large preponderance in the convention of delegates animated by a common purpose; and inclined to act in concert and harmony throughout its sittings. This sentiment found expression in the selection by the large vote of 64 to 35 (the contested seats being excluded) of Hon. Horatio Seymour to preside over the convention. The subsequent adjustment of the claims of contestants increased the friends of Mr. Seymour to over 90 of the 128 delegates—a preponderance sufficiently large to indicate the feelings of the democracy of New York on the points upon which differences are supposed to exist.

derance sufficiently large to indicate the feelings of the democracy of New York on the points upon which differences are supposed to exist.

The proceedings of the convention were characterized by dignity and decorum, presenting in this particular a marked contrast with the body in session in the same hall the previous week. On the subject of candidates there was at first considerable difference of opinion, several prominent names having been presented for the office of governor. Hon. Amass J. Parker, Hon. Wm. Kelly, Hon. David L. Seymour, and Hon. Wm. F. Allen, all teal earnest and active supporters and it must be conceded that each of these gentlemen possesses eminent fitness for the position. In consideration of the candidacy and defeat of Judge Parker two years ago there was finally a general agreement among the delegates that his renomination at this time was a measure of justice and of policy alike due to the candidate and the party. Accordingly, the names of Messrs. Seymour, Allen, and fields were successively withdrawn, and Judge Parker nominated by altriamation for governor.

There were but two namics presented for licutenant-governor, and Hon. John J. Taylor, of Tloga county, was nominated by a large majority, and his nomination made unanimous. The committee on the Albany case made unanimous report, through their chairman, Hon. John Willard, and some of the other reports were unanimous, while all had the concurrence of a large preponderance in the respective committees. The contestants from New York virtually abandoned their pretensions by refusing to appear before the committee, and could not, it appears to

in the respective committees. The contestants from New York virtually abandoned their pretensions by refusing to appear before the committee, and could not, it appears to us, justly complain of the report of the committee, which was unanimously in favor of the Tammany delegation. The contestants from Kings county met the question like men, and the convention sustained by a large vote the report of the committee, which admitted the "Bradley," as opposed the "Vanderbilt" delegation. It is not our as opposed the "Vanderbilt" delegation. It is not our province to review the action of the committee or of the convention on this question.

We shall hereafter take occasion to examine the resolu-

tions and platform adopted by this and by the other State conventions. The results of all are now before the pub-lic, and the electors have a fair opportunity to support such of the candidates presented as command, in the greatest degree, their approval and confidence. It is not only the right, but we hold it also to be the duty of every cleetor, understandingly and intelligently to exercise his right of suffrage in the manner which he deems most consonant with sound principles of government, and the best interests of the country.

DANIEL BAKER AND JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The following is from the very interesting Biography of the Rev. Daniel Baker, D. D., which William 9. and Alfred Martien are about publishing. Dr. Baker was at this time settled in Washington city.—Presbyterian. "It was usual for me to write one sermon with care.

er occasions I had only brief notes, and semetimes no written notes at all; and here I will mention an incident written notes at all; and here I will mention an incident which turned out better than I feared. One Sebbath afternoon, just as I had announced my text, which was this—"Ephraim is a cake not turned"—John Quincy Adams, the Secretary of State, stepped in, and, walking up the aisle, took his seat near the pullpit. The reverence which I had for this great man, the singularity of the text, and my want of due preparation, all united to disconcer the; I was thrown off my balance, and preached, as I then thought, and still think, a very indifferent discourse. It had, however, one excellence, not found in most of my sermons—it was very short; not more than twenty or twenty-five minutes long. When I finished I was excessively mortified, and thought I would never see the Secretary of State in that church again; but to my was excessively mortified, and thought I would never see
the Secretary of State in that church again; but to my
astonishment the next week I was told he had rented one
of the best pews in the church. Whether the exceeding
brevity of my sermon pleased him, or the freedom
with which I pointed out the inconsistencies of professing Christians, or whether he had previously resolved
to take a pew at any rate, I know not; but one thing
I soon had the pleasure of hearing—that Mr. Adams
had taken a pew; and that was not all; soon after
the Secretary of State became one of the most efficient
trustees of my church, and one of the best friends I ever
had. As a proof of this, on a certain emergency he had. As a proof of this, on a certain emergency he loaned the church twelve hundred dollars; and, on an-other occasion, having bought a house for twelve hun-dred dollars, to be paid in four instalments, I called upon the regard of others put to death, shall be suffered to proceeding the left without persecuting arroyances. The period of the Sang-tes Kang, which gives to outer barbains the period of the Sang-tes Kang, which gives to outer barbains the period of the sang-tes Kang, which gives to outer barbains the period of the sang-tes Kang, which gives to outer barbains the period of the sang-tes Kang, which gives to outer barbains the period of the sanger than the sange

At the suggestion of a friend, I procured a letter of i troduction from the Secretary of the Navy, Judge Sout ard, to Captain Downs, of the 'Delaware,' a seventy-for ard, to Captain Howns, of the 'Delaware,' a seventy-forgun ship, at that time laying off Annapolis. I went, I sented the letter to the commander of the 'man-of waller received me very courteously, permitted me to prest to the officers and seamen, and take up a collection, did so, and came away completely successful, having a fained the full amount which I told them we needed vis \$7.00 ''.

THE LATE DUEL IN VIRGINIA.—LEGAL IN

On Saturday last, Justices John O. Taylor and Jacob S. Aflee, of Henrico county, determined, if possible, to ascertain in a legal way whether a duel had taken place between Hon. Sherrard Clemens and O. Jennings Wise, esq., on Friday, morning last, within their jurisdiction, and for that purpose, aided by John B. Young, esq., attorney for Henrico, met at the State court-house, and had several witnesses called before them.

Roger A. Pryor, esq., attended by Geo. W. Randolph and Wm. H. Lyons, esqs., as legal advisers, was first called to the stand, and interrogated by Mr. Young as follows:

Did you see Mr. Clemens on the 16th? I did. Where did you see him?

At the Central Hotel.

Did you see him more than once on that day?

Ans. I did.
Quest. Who was with him when you first saw him?
Ans. I decline to answer, because by doing so I may ubject myself to a criminal prosecution.
[Mr. Pryor stated that as he was not a lawyer he

(Mr. Fryor stated that as he was not a lawyer he should be compelled to rely upon his counsel in answering the questions propounded to him, as to how far he might go without subjecting himself to criminal prosecution, but, in doing so, he did not wish it to be inferred that he was guilty of any crime.]

Mr. Young insisted upon an answer, not being able to see how it could possibly involve the witness in any man-

ner.

Mr. Randolph thought the witness right in not answering, because by doing so he might involve himself. If that question were answered, the attorney might follow it up by asking "who were the other parties?" and thus draw from the witness facts that might tend to criminate himself.

himself.

After a brief discussion, Mr. Young waived the question for the time, and proceeded with the following:

Q. Did you see Mr. Clemens on the night of the 16th I did.

None others than him and myself.
Did you see Mr. Clemens on the morning of the

A. I decline to answer, because it may subject me to original prosecution.

A. I decline to answer, because it may subject me to a criminal prosecution.

Mr. Young insisted upon an answer to the question, declaring that he intended to follow it up with another:

"Where did you see him?"

Mr. Randolph thought the question an improper one, as by compelling the witness to answer, the fact might be brought out that a duel had been fought, and that the witness was an accessory to the fact. Authorities and precedents were quoted to show that the witness was to be the sole judge of how far his answer might involve him, and if he believed that it might subject him to prosecution, then he was not compelled to answer.

The justices decided that the witness must answer; and on his declining to do so, his further examination was postponed until this morning, when the question will be taken before Judge Meredith for decision.

William Rutherford and J. W. Lewellen were sworn and questioned, but neither of them knew anything of the duel, or of the parties concerned in it. They had heard street rumors, but had not knowingly conversed with any person who witnessed the shooting, or saw the parties on the field. Mr. Rutherford had seen Mr. Clemens since he was injured, and had been shown the wound parties on the field. Mr. Rutherford has seen art. Cemes since he was injured, and had been shown the wound on his right thigh, but had not heard Mr. C. call the name of Mr. Wise, or say that he had fought a ducl, or describe the manner by which he was injured.

In order to get other witnesses, and to ascertain, if possible, the parties to the duel, the justices determined

meet again at 10 o'clock this morning. The South of the same date says :

We have the satisfaction to announce that the Hon

Sherrard Clemens is in as comfortable a condition as is consistent with the nature of his in any. He endures but little pain, and is remarkably exempt from fever. His physicians anticipate his perfect recovery.

A NEW ASTEROID.

A new asteroid was discovered with the Clark comet-seeker on the night of Friday, September 10, by Mr. George Scarle, assistant at this Observatory. The apparent position was roughly estimated as being:

Albany M. T. H. M. 0 49 .2 +3° 22 Sept. 10-----10 30

On the 11th and 12th of September its positions, as approximately determined with the ring-micrometer of the comet-seeker, were as follows, (the declinations being very rough:) These positions depend upon the 7x star Piazzi O, 216, B. A. C. 243,) of which the adopted apparent place for

September 11 is : H. M. S. 0 46 3.8 +3° 19' 17".8

The planet is of about the eleventh magnitude, and The planet is of about the eleventh magnitude, and will soon be in opposition.

The facilities for determining the place properly at this Observatory are not yet available, owing to serious and unexpected obstacles. The large meridian circle is, however, already in position and approximate adjustment, and I trust that, within a few weeks, all obstacles will have been surmounted and the instrument brought into use.

B. A. GOULD, Jr.

Dudley Observatory, Sept. 13, 1858.

Judge Magrath, in the United States district court at Charleston, rendered a decision on Thursday last, refusing the rule upon the marshal, to show cause why the Afri-cans captured in the slaver are detained in the custody of

VOL. XIV. NO. 135.

## TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

TEW ARRANGEMENT. GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROCTE VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA

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Three through trains are now rue daily, except Sunday from Washington for the West, as follows;
Let Mail train clarts it 5.06 and 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted.),
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24. The Mail train clarts in 5.06 and 7.45, a. m., except Sunday and consecuting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairo, and the southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to Gricinanti 28 hours, or to 81. Louis, on the Southwest, and for St. Louis, Kansas, &c. Time from Washington to Gricinanti 28 hours, or to 81. Louis, only 44 hours.

34. Cincinnati, Dayton, Indignapolis, Cairo, 81. Louis, Chicago, and Northwestern Express loaves daily, (except Saurday and Sunday), at 4.45, p. m., connecting at Washington jumpton or Baltimore, praving Rulamore at 10, p. m. To ylew the grand misualla scenery of the read in daylight take the 5.55 and v.45, a. m., or 4.45, p. m., train from Washington.

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the sam5.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other peasible facility, will be found upon this route.

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For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 5.35 or 7.45, a. m., trains.

For all stations between Piedmont and Wheeling, take the 4.45, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m., train. WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE TRAINS

Leave Washington for Ballimore at 5.35 and 7.45, a. m., and 2.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
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De Sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Annapolis connexions.

The 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for the West, and the 5.39, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.

For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Ticket Office, Washington

Aug 19

THOS. H. PARSONS, Agent.

OTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-MENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASH-INGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST, VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-RIAD LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South and Southwest. Boast cave their berthe, fost of 6th streat, at 635, and Southwest. Boats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 6½, 1 m., and 7½, p. m. Passengers by the morning boat can obtain a fine reakfast on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 3½ hours down the seautiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Vernon. By the eventing boat they issure a good supper and a rest of four hours in monfortable berths or state reoms, and arrive in Richmond in time to connect with all the trains for the South and Southwest. The great southern mail is ornweyed over this route, it being 44 niles shorter and 100 miles less railroading than by any other route, naking certain connexions to

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

Capital prize of \$50,000, NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, (by

32,396 prizes amounting to . . . . \$586,320

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY, (by authority of the legis-ture.) Class 29, for 1868. To be drawn at Wilmington, on Wed-mday, October 20, 1858.

.\$258,218-7

Washington, Sept. 16, 1858.

To the Editors of the Union : An article that appeared in your issue of yesterday renders a word more on the same prolific subject of the Atlantic telegraph necessary. The first flash across the Atlantic is quickly followed by the angry tones of the Thunderer, denouncing us for claiming a share in the great work and manifesting our delight at its successful accomplishment, by what it is pleased to term "Bunkum addresses."

the Atlantic telegraph. Though there were submarine telegraphs in operation from Dover to Calais, and other places in Europe, across narrow straits and small seas, no one ever thought of attempting to lay a cable across the Atlantic until, in the year 1852, Lt. O. H. Berryman, an officer of the United States navy, made a continuous line of deep-sea soundings from Trinity bay, in Nowfoundland, to Valentia bay, Ireland; and thus proved thefexistence of a comparatively level plain or plateau, extending the whole distance between those two points, not exceeding two miles in depth in any part of it. He also ascertained from specimens brought up from the bottom of the ocean, by the instruments used in sounding, that the bed of the ocean at that depth was entirely beyond the influence of any disturbing causes that agitate the strace of the water, such as wind, and waves, &c., so that if a cable was once completely submerged it might lie for ages perfectly safe and secure.

This fact first suggested the idea of the Atlantic telegraph. Then, and not till then, was the plan of it conceived in England, and a company formed to carry it into execution. But even when the company bad been formed and slock taken, said they wished to place the practicability of the enterprise beyond all doubt before

[From the St. Joseph's Gazette, Sept. 11.] The Salt Iake mail reached this city yesterday in charge of Mr. Oliver Chausse, having left the city twenty days since. Of Mr. Chausse we learn the following facts: The Mormons who had at first moved south were all return-ing to the city, and entering upon their usual avocations. Brigham Young, our informant says, keeps himself secluded, and lives in constant danger and fear of the ven-

vealed. vealed.

Since it is apparent that the great body of the Mormons, being undeceived, repudiate their leader and his treason, the wisdom and humanity of the administration treason, the wiscoin and indiminity of the amministration in sending to them commissioners of peace are obvious to all, and this action will now be as heartily approbated by all good men asit was condemned but a few months ago by the rampant enemies of the President and his policy. We can all but be thankful that Mr. Buchanan did not

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